

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

AUSTRALIA is just now in a ferment owing to the currency, the report of German annexation of a part of New Guinea has gained in the Colonies. The initial step of opposition has been taken by New South Wales and a Memorial is being prepared there which after circulation among the other states will be despatched to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Victoria has also followed suit. The territorial greed of Germany seems to have been much sharpened of late, but this may be owing to reaction in the German mind which heretofore was very indifferent in respect of colonisation. Prince Bismark, by this coup d'etat is concealing an ace or two in his sleeves.

WE UNDERSTAND, Mr. C. B. Clarke, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, will make over charge of his office on the 14th instant and pack off at once for Assam.

IT IS SAID that a Surati widow, hearing perhaps of the famous widow remarriage agitation, has forwarded a letter to the Mohajuns of Surat requesting them to move in the matter, and in compliance with her request a committee has been appointed to agitate the matter in Guzrat, and to take definite steps in respect of the movement. This reminds us of the story of one Gopal who flourished in Navadvipa some-time ago. He, to secure a cheap notoriety, spread a report that on a certain day of Kartik, the dead husbands of the Bengal widows will return to them. Necessarily, he became the idol of the unfortunate women, and enjoyed many a good dinner at their cost. What does our reformer expect from his flock?

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Croft, Director of Public Instruction, will proceed on furlough to Europe next month. Mr. Tawney, Principal of the Presidency College, will officiate for him, and Mr. Bellet takes Mr. Tawney's place in the Presidency College.

WE HEAR, Babu Ram Sankar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Alipur, has been offered the post of Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality. The Babu has expressed his willingness to accept the offer if he be paid Rs. 1000, a month, by way of salary. He is an intelligent officer of very great and varied experience. The Municipality will be a gainer if it can secure his services rather than having a raw and green European youth for its guide.

A CONTEMPORARY tells us that a Russian Nihilist, who seemed to be a well-informed man and a linguist, and who understood the intricacies of English politics as well as a native, entered the establishment of a newspaper office where he was known to be a very mild and submissive sort of a man. After he was there for some time, some surprise was felt at the office, when one day a detective from the Scotland Yard turned up there to ask questions concerning this interesting journalist, as he observed one evening the stranger in close converse in Whitehall with some well-known dynamitards. The detective, although he failed to bring out the antecedents of the stranger, yet succeeded in impressing him with a fear of detection, and he made a clean bolt from the office the next morning. But the detective department had to pay the penalty of their interference with other people's affairs. An explosion took place in the Yard a few hours after the dynamitard had run away. Things must really have got very mixed indeed when men of talent and culture join such diabolical societies whose avowed object is to boulder the existing state of things.

ONE MR. TRIMBACK WASUDEO, lately an Inspector of Telegraphs, G.I.P. Railway, has introduced an improvement in the Morse Telegraphic instrument. He has contrived to do away with the violent rapping of the instrument; a little pressure from the left hand answers all the purpose and leaves the right hand free to write.

A FEARFUL accident happened at the Artillery Camp at Krishnarajapuram lately. A native youth, accompanied by his mother, went over the firing ground, picking up lead. Seeing an unexploded shell, he tried to abate the copper percussion cap with a stone, the result being a terrible explosion. Very

little of the boy remained. The woman was dangerously wounded and is not expected to recover.

TUESDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

AN ENGLISH PAPER says that "the county justices at Canterbury have recently been occupied with the affairs of a gentleman who is known by several aliases, but who, in his latest flight of imagination, has described himself as "George Brown." Mr. George Brown, it seems, has for some time past been travelling about in Kent and Sussex, collecting money for the erection of churches in various parts of India. He has principally addressed himself to clergymen, doctors, and lodging-house keepers; but more especially to widows. From one widow at Whitstable, Mr. George Brown stole a few shillings, which had been accidentally left upon the mantelpiece. In another case he abstracted an overcoat. When arrested, there were found upon him memoranda showing that he had been carrying on a mission almost as lucrative as that of General Booth himself. The magistrates taking a stern view of his case, have sentenced him to nine months' hard labour."

"A MALAY GENTLEMAN at Singapore, rubbing himself, after bathing, with a towel in which a needle had been carelessly left sticking, ran the needle into his flesh under the collar-bone. The pain being very acute, the place was cut into at the hospital, but the needle had got into the circulation and could not be found."

ON DIT Nawab, Salar Jung leaves Hyderabad for Calcutta on the 10th instant for the purpose of conferring with the Viceroy on some important State matters. This is not likely to be the case. The Nawab does not come until the close of the month.

"THE SECOND anniversary of Gambetta's death, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, serves to suggest a useful lesson in political perspective. Two years ago we were all calculating the enormous difference that Gambetta's death would make to France, and reflecting how much the French Republic owed to the inspiration of a single man. To-day what one sees is that Republican form of Government was never so firmly established as at the present moment. Two years ago no one foresaw the position which M. Ferry would make for himself, the adroit way in which he would rise on the reputation of his old antagonist, the degree to which responsibilities and necessities would develop his powers. When Mr. Gladstone retires into private life, people will say much the same as was said in France when Gambetta died two years ago, but what has happened in that country in the interval should be corrective, if not altogether consolatory."

THE LONDON correspondent of the *Times of India* has telegraphed to that paper that Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttleton has been appointed Military Secretary to Lord Reay, the Governor elect of Bombay. Colonel Lyttleton is not new to this country, as having gone through the Jowaki Campaign. He was on the staff of Earl Spencer when his lordship was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE LAHORE paper records the death of Sir Rajah Sahib Dyal K. C. S. I., which took place at Amritsar on the 17th ultimo. This gentleman was, in the time of Lord Lawrence, a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. It used to be said at the time, that he owed his knighthood to the fact, that when Sir John Lawrence took leave of him on retiring from the Punjab, he said, "we shall see the day when Your Honour will be a Lord and our Viceroy." At any rate, adds the Lahore paper, when Lord Lawrence returned as Governor-General, the Rajah was knighted.

THE TEA planters will be glad to learn that the exhausted soil of their gardens can be fertilised by planting the "San" tree on them. The discovery is new.

WE HAVE been favoured with a copy of a Memorial by the Proprietor of the T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur, to the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, protesting against the retention of the old date of enrolment of the names of candidates for the University Entrance Examination in recognised schools. The Memorial rightly says that students as well as school authorities are under the impression

that such enrolment was necessary six months previous to the examination of every year. As the University year has very recently been changed from the Civil to the Official year and as the six months rule has not yet been abrogated by the authorities, it is but fair that the date of enrolment for candidates should be changed to 1st November. Moreover the Director of Public Instruction, in his Circular No. 87 dated the 22nd July last, expressly ruled that students might be promoted from the second class, and admitted to the Entrance Examination this year. On the face of such a circular emanating from the head of the Department, we think the head masters of schools were quite justified in believing that if admission were taken by students six months previous to the ensuing examination such students will be eligible to Government scholarships. As the Memorial states that the Registrar has declined to alter the marginal note appended to the Entrance application form on the ground of his powerlessness to do so, we hope the Senate, the chief court of appeal in such cases, will see its way to alter the date of enrolment from 1st July to 1st November, at least for this year, and thereby spare many a promising student the mortification of going without a laruel to which they will be justly entitled.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

THE weather at Bolan Pass is said to be very severe this winter, and the fall of snow unusual. Seventy bullocks are said to have been frozen to death there in one night recently.

THE NEW forest class, which officers for the Indian Forest Department are to attend, will open at Cooper's Hill College in September next. Hitherto, the gentlemen who wanted to thoroughly master the subject of Forestry had to resort to France and Germany to complete their studies, the British Crown Forests being closed to them. It is desirable, therefore, that the co-operation of the Crown Forest officers should be secured to the students, if a real and efficient practical training is intended to be given to them and that training-grounds should now be established if they do not exist.

A REMARKABLE letter appears in the *Times* from the pen of Mr. George Potter, President of the London Working Men's Association, regarding the present condition of the industrial classes in England and its causes. He has taken pains to show that "Free Trade" which has had a fair trial has been found wanting in improving the status of the people whose welfare it seeks, and declares that "there is no doubt that trade is going with leaps and bounds downwards." In support of his assertion, he has shown that much of the bread-stuff used in England has to be brought from foreign countries, and payment in cash has to be made for the supply, whereas the goods exported from England to those countries do not bring back the money that goes out of it. He has also quoted Mr. Thomas Hughes, the well-known Radical upholder of Free Trade principle, to prove that notwithstanding the general cry of "too much corn too much sugar, too much cotton," &c., the merchants are faring worse for them, and that two-thirds of the people of England are at present underfed, badly clothed, and miserably housed than before. The most interesting portion of his letter is the part where he preaches Imperial Federation as a relief from industrial depression—that England should amalgamate with her colonies and dependencies in one vast free-trade, and protect ourselves from other countries. The idea is a bold one, but it knocks free-trade on the head. But when an out-and-out exponent of the principle has acknowledged that the system is not immaculate and innocuous, may we ask should free scope be given it in a poor and impoverished country like India?

"LORD REAY," a London correspondent of the *Times of India* writes, "is hard at work posting himself up in regard to men and things in Bombay. Anglo-Indians, who come in contact with his lordship, arrived at the conclusion that he will be a success. He is sympathetic. He is evidently sincere, and is very pleasant to talk to."

A CONTEMPORARY says that "there is being exhibited, in a tent by the side of the Esplanade cross-roads, near the Crawford Market, Bombay, a human

monstrosity in the shape of a boy and girl joined together. The boy is well-formed and complete; the girl appears to have her head and shoulders concealed in the boy's stomach, with her two hands hanging out towards the left hand side of the boy, the remaining portion of her body down to the feet being well formed. The boy eats and drinks, and talks rationally; he runs like an ordinary person, supporting that portion of the girl's body which protrudes from his stomach with his right hand. He is about twelve years of age, and was born at Lucknow, of Hindoo parentage. He will soon be leaving Bombay for the purpose of being exhibited in England.

THE *Pioneer* will have an accession in its staff in the person of Mr. E. K. Kay Robinson, one of the editorial staff of the *Globe* newspaper. Mr. Robinson is a son of Mr. Julian Robinson once editor of the *Pioneer*, and to whom that paper owed so much before.

SETH Tikamdas, son of late Seth Naomal C. S. I. of Karachi, whose name is inseparably connected with the history of the British conquest of Sind, and in whose house Major Outram found shelter at a time of danger, is dead.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

The German annexations in the Pacific are now stated to include the following territories:—

The whole of the unappropriated North New Guinea.	New Ireland.
Portions of the Admiralty Islands.	New Hanover.
New Britain.	Marshall Island.
The Duke of York's Islands.	Anderson Island.

It seems Prince Bismarck has of late studied closely the administration of Lord Dalhousie in India.

THURSDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

IT WAS REPORTED that Madame Blavatsky is seriously ill in Madras and her state having become critical Colonel Olcott was telegraphed for from Burmah. But her condition, we are glad to learn, has since taken a good turn.

A CONTEMPORARY says that:—"Captain Baxter R. E., has invented a new field kitchen, which is likely to supersede any of those now in use, on account of its extreme simplicity and portability. It consists of a series of annular kettles, the central tubes of which, when the kettles are placed one over the other, form a continuous flue or chimney. The combustion of the wood or fuel is thus maintained by the strong induced draught; and any sort of combustible matter will burn freely. The kettles are made of diminishing size, so that they can be packed one in the other. The kitchen would be particularly useful in a boat, where a little sand strewed on the bottom would sufficiently guard against fire. A field kitchen, to cook for 60 men, measures, when packed, 15 inches in diameter by 14 inches high, and can be carried by one person with ease."

THE SURVEY OFFICER with the Boundary Commission, Mr. Grisbach, had a bad day of it when in course of his geological explorations, he found himself within a mile of the city of Herat. He was in the first instance very well treated by the people, and managed to make a sketch of the place, but when he was about to use his photographic instrument, difficulty sprung up—an Afghan Sowar objected to using the instrument, and withdrew the black cloth from over his head, under the belief that the instrument will help the surveyor in discovering the secrets of the city through the walls. When people could see rats in the moon through their telescope it is no wonder that this unsophisticated Afghan would believe a photographic instrument to be powerful enough to allow human eyes to see through a *muris*.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Srikrishnapore:—

"With the close of winter the depredations of wild boars have begun. A man was killed by a wild boar, yesterday, January 23, at Angura in the Thannah of Royna in the District of Burdwan. Another wild boar scratched and gored several men in a village in our vicinity, day before yesterday. We wish our villagers could use arms freely and kill the ferocious animals in large numbers."

But how can arms be permitted consistently with the security of the British raj?

THE ENGLISHMAN SAYS:—"That a telegram has been received by the Government of India from the Tirhut Landholder's Association, praying that the memorial recently presented by the Bihar Indigo-planters should not be considered until a counter-memorial has been submitted by the Association. By the end of the present month, it is said, a deputation from the Association will be prepared to submit the fresh memorial."

THE CAPE GOVERNMENT is said to have imposed an export duty of £100 per pair upon ostriches. This extraordinary duty owes its origin to Ostrich rearing in Australia, where the people are

said to be doing smart business in Ostrich feather to the detriment of the Cape countries. And yet how people vaunt about free-trade and denounce John Chinaman as a barbarian for preventing silk worms from being exported from his country. It is said that the first batch of silk-worms' eggs were exported in a hole in the handle of a walking stick belonging to a Lazarist missionary.

THE LANCET, an authoritative medical journal, has given currency to the fact that cholera has its source in the Indian Empire which is also its home. When the English Medical authorities lay this charge at the door of India, it is no wonder that the continental medical men should say so and their respective governments impose quarantine on vessels proceeding from India.

A CONTEMPORARY tells us that two camels were stolen from Sir Charles Aitchison's camp while he was encamping at Bahadur Khel. The robbers have not yet been discovered. Perhaps, the sentries were keeping their watch with their eyes shut.

WE LEARN from a contemporary that measures are being taken in the Western Presidency to collect and recoin all old coins of Sivaji, the circulation of which has been officially stopped from the 1st instant. The shop-keepers and banias are offering the coins at seventeen annas to the rupee.

THE FOLLOWING is represented as the summary of an agreement arrived at by Austria, Germany and Russia, in view of a common repression of Anarchist propaganda in the army and navy. Article 1.—The quarters of officers and men in barracks and outside to be subject to a strict supervision. Article 2.—Close examination of letters received and despatched. Article 3.—Contains particulars of the means to be employed for the above purposes, and lays stress upon the necessity of keeping a sharp look out on houses frequented by these under suspicion. Article 4.—Deals with the reward and free pardon to be granted to informers. The second part of the document refers to the application of the foregoing measures to the Navy. The third part treats specially of the means generally employed by the Nihilists for the execution of their plans. The convention itself is said to have been in force during the last two months, but not to have been productive of very satisfactory results. Would not liberal measures for the reform of Government be a better remedy?

IT IS REPORTED that all parties in Great Britain, the Liberals, Radicals, Conservatives, Home Rulers, and all, have agreed to accept the Redistribution Bill, and are preparing themselves for the general election which comes off in June next. No doubt, Mr. Gladstone has won a very great victory over his opponents though not at a cheap cost.

FRIDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

A FRONTIER news letter says that it is "reported by traders from Persia, that the Russians have sent a message to the Afghan Boundary Commission through one of the Shah's Generals. In this message the Russians say that the tribes bordering on Herat, as well as the people of Sarakhs and Merv, have declared themselves willing to be under Russian rule. A written treaty has been accordingly made with them; and the Russians do not, therefore, see the necessity of delimiting a frontier or sending a Joint-Commission. The British Commission will accordingly return; but is delayed by the snow." The news will have to be swallowed *cum grano salis*.

TWO CURATES of the Church of England, doing duty in the neighbouring villages in East Kent, have left their charges under extraordinary circumstances. One of them was found in a state bordering upon delirium tremens, owing to his excessive consumption of raw spirits. The squire of the village discovering this, sent for a doctor and a policeman. The former prescribed for the curate, and the constable watched and tended him all night; and frequent administration of copious draughts of hot tea were successful in bringing the curate round by the morning. He then gave way to transports of grief and despair, but the squire drove him to the railway station, and saw him off by train. In the other case the curate was found madly careering round a plantation under the delusion that he was hunting two black pigs. This clergyman has also left the village very suddenly. The conduct of the curates was not very Christian like.

A VERY interesting discovery is reported to have been made by the Governor of Irkutsk in the course of a prolonged inspection of that province, which shows that Siberia is still an unknown country, even to the Russian authorities. His Excellency came across the little town of Ilim, with 500 inhabitants, 160 houses, and four ancient churches, with

remarkable relics of Cossack times. It is still under the Republican rule of a *vetche*, or public assembly, convoked by a bell as in old Novgorod the Great, although the new municipal institutions were supposed to have been applied to that part of the empire ten years ago. Not one of the inhabitants can read or write.

THE *Home News* says:—"The departure of so well-known a statesman as Lord Dufferin to assume the Viceroyalty has naturally quickened the public interest in India. Much, however, must be done before the general ignorance which obtains at home about our great possession can be enlightened. There is, nevertheless, a growing feeling that Indian affairs should be considered a more integral part of English political responsibility. Acting on this, the Secretary of State and his Council have just remodelled the India Office, and attempted to place it on the same level of efficiency as the other departments of State. For years the India Office has been enfeebled by lingering traces of the Company's nepotism, and by an inadequate rate of salaries, which after the irregular allowances under the Company had been abolished, failed to attract intelligence into its service. The scale of salary has now been raised towards that of the Treasury, the staff is to be gradually reduced, and greater efficiency is contemplated throughout. A distinguishing feature of time is the tendency for the permanent officials of the country to gather power into their hands, and virtually carry on the administration of the country. It is perhaps, less so with an office continually recruited by Anglo-Indians but the tendency remains." Numismatists, take heed; this is your last opportunity for securing specimens.

HERE is a story for the Anti-Vaccination Society. A lady living near Wellington College had an infant to be vaccinated, and being anxious that the vaccine matter should be pure, was informed by the doctor that he had some from a grand child of the Premier. "I could not think of such a thing," said the lady "all our family are and have been good Conservatives, and I cannot allow the taint of Mr. Gladstone to be introduced into a child of mine."

A LARGE number of women in England are engaged in pursuits commonly supposed to be monopolised by men. There are 347 female blacksmiths who actually swing heavy hammers, and 2,122 women employed in nailmaking, who make nails for horseshoes. Coming down to less violent manual labor, 10,592 women bind books, and 2,302 assist in printing them. In intellectual occupations women also fill an important place; the number of teachers being 123,995; of Missionaries and preachers 7,162; of clerks in Civil Service, 3,260; of painters, 1,180; of students, 1,000, and of engravers, 61. Then there are 37,910 women engaged in medical and surgical work, nursing, etc.; 452 busy themselves in editing, compiling and writing books; 1,309 are employed in the various departments of photography. The students of the local Industrial School should make a note of this.

SATURDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

WE ARE sorry to learn that His Highness the Maharajah Holkar has become seriously indisposed. We wish the Maharajah speedy recovery.

WE QUOTE the following from the *Civil Military Gazette* to show how affairs in connection with the Local Self-Government scheme are being managed in the Punjab: It says:—

"At a small town, not ten score miles from Lahore, the President of the Municipal Committee had occasion to point out to the Tehsildar that the 'control from without,' so wisely provided for by a paternal Government, should be exercised with the greatest tact and delicacy; whereas in the case in question, it amounted to an undue interference on the part of the Tehsildar in certain executive details; and, unless modified by that officer, would result in appeal to the Local Government, followed by the immediate resignation of the President and the whole collective wisdom *en masse*. The Tehsildar, a stalwart Sikh, whose ancestors in the good old days—

"Carved at the board in gloves of steel,
And drank the red wine through the helmet barred.
—did not say very much, but seems to have thought a good deal, and, like a wise man, resolved to bide his time. He had not long to wait. A few days after the contretemps just alluded to, the Committee was convened for the despatch of 'public' business. Now as the town of G———has only just been raised to the dignity of a third class Municipality, its citizens cannot yet boast of a Town Hall; and their representatives are compelled to make use of a spare room in the Tehsil, placed at their disposal by that 'immediate presentment of a blotted despotism' the Tehsildar. The first person to arrive was the *Sahib* President; strange to say, unattended by any *darogah*, *chaprassie* or other followers. As he entered the building, he was met by a Tehsildar, who blindly accosted him as follows:—"Good morning, President Sahib; you have come to hold a meeting of the Committee, have you not? Would you, however, permit me to observe that your last instalment of the revenue is a month over due? Are you prepared to pay it up at once?" "Revenue, me; no revenue, friend," replied Herr Burgomeister. "I have no

time to listen to that. We will discuss such trifles after I have disposed of the Committee." "Not at all," unctuously replied the Tehsildar. "It is my painful duty to point out that you are a defaulter; and as you have confessed your inability to pay up, you will oblige me greatly by walking inside that 'Havalat,' and remaining there until you have satisfied the Government demand, *Jemadar, chuprassee! lejaao haramzadeko.*" Taken away; and he was left to study at his leisure, the architectural details of that not very ornate building, the Tehsil lock-up. A few minutes afterwards, the rest of the collective wisdom arrived, and, missing their revered head began to enquire what had become of him. They are speedily enlightened by the Tehsildar who took them to the lock-up and exhibited his victim? Having scored heavily, he dismissed his audience, and said in a facetious tone—"The last Act, excellent as it is, and at the same time reflecting the greatest credit on the legal ability of its framers, does not provide for such a contingency as this; nor does it anywhere lay down how, in the event of your President becoming a defaulter, business is to be carried on. As your Vice-President is ill with fever, you cannot possibly hold a meeting to-day, consequently I will not detain you any longer."

A GERMAN Professor claims to have discovered signs of life in the moon. He thinks he can see from the photographic enlargement of telescopic observations cities, towns, and villages, and he is awaiting a stronger telescope to confirm his theories. We hope the eye and the field pieces of the telescope were free from dust and vermins and cobwebs when the Professor applied his eye to them.

IN MODIFICATION of the notifications dated the 4th May and 10th July 1880, it is notified by the local Government that in future the Hindustani paper for translation and transliteration set at the departmental examination of Assistant Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, Assistant Superintendents of Police, and other officers liable to these examinations in the province of Bengal, will be in the Kaithi character.

A CONFERENCE, in opposition to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, is to be held in London on February 11th; and it has been arranged that the matter shall be brought before the House of Lords immediately on the assembling of Parliament.

"It is rumoured at St. Petersburg that one practical result of the recent meeting of the Emperors has been an understanding that, in due time, the Czarévitch is to be betrothed to one of the younger daughters of the Crown-Prince of Germany. The Czarévitch is nearly seventeen years of age. He is a nephew of the Prince of Wales, and the young lady designated for the honor of an alliance with him is the daughter of the Princes Royal of England. If the union is brought about, Queen Victoria may become the great grandmother of a Czar of Russia in addition to being the grandmother of an Emperor of Germany."

ADVERTING to the expected reversion of Mr. Peacock to the Bengal Office and the transfer of Mr. Edgar to a Commissionership, the *Indian Daily News* states "Mr. Edgar's withdrawal from the Bengal Secretariat is very much to be regretted. He has been a decided gain to the Bengal Government." Has he? the rumour is that he has not been able to secure the goodwill of his master, for failing to perceive the beauty of the Bengal Office Tenancy Bill, and for wanting in sufficient graceful ductility. But these failings are equally notable in Mr. Peacock.

WE ARE glad to notice that Babus Probbat Chunder Chatterji, Tulsi Charan Pal and Tulsidas Mukerji have been appointed Deputy Magistrates.

WE WITNESSED the performance of Nimai Sanyas, a passion-play on the stage of the Star Theatre last evening. The acting was generally good. Nimai acquitted himself exceedingly well. On the whole, the whole thing was grand a success.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following publications:—1. Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1883-84. 2. Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1883-84 Part II. 3. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for December 1884. 4. The Harvest Field for February 1885. 5. Entrance Examination Papers in Grammar and Composition. 6. The Mahammadan Magazine for January 1885. 7. Memoir of Rajah Ram Mohan Roy. 8. Army Circular in India. 9. Theosophist for February 1885. 10. Sakha for February 1885. 11. The Persian Teacher for February 1885. 12. Bhojbaji, Part I. 13. Charu Nithipatha. 14. Report of the Sanitary Commission appointed under Section 28 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week was 272 against 299 and 255 in the 2 preceeding weeks and 58 in excess of the corresponding week last year. Under the head of cholera, there were 17 deaths against 13 and 15 in the 2 preceeding weeks, the quinquennial mean of the week being 19. There were 2 deaths from small-pox against 6 in the preceeding week. Fevers and bowel complaints were slightly in excess of the quinquennial averages. The general mortality of the week was at the rate of 32.7 per 1000 per annum.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, February 1.—Several warnings having been received by the authorities that attempts would be made to blow up public buildings in London, every precaution against such an occurrence has been taken at the Bank of England, the British Museum, and the new Law Courts. A dynamiter has been arrested at Derby. Several State Legislatures have adopted resolutions expressing abhorrence at the recent outrages in London, and Bills have been introduced directed against the dynamiters.

2.—The bases of agreement offered by England with respect to Egyptian finance will be embodied in a treaty. The international guarantees will confer on no Power but England the right to interfere with the Egyptian administration. A tax of 5 per cent. will be levied on coupons for two years. No commission of inquiry, as suggested by the French proposals, will be appointed unless at the expiration of that time if it is necessary to continue the tax.

5.—It is stated that England and Italy have come to an agreement, Italy agreeing to help England to establish a Government in the Sudan, and to occupy Massowah, and perhaps Suakim.

5.—Gilbert, the dynamitard, whose real name turns out to be Cunningham, was again brought up for examination at Bow Street yesterday, and was then identified as the man who had caused the explosion on the Underground Railway near King's Cross on January 2nd. Major General Cameron has been appointed to succeed Major General Sargent as Commander of the forces at Hongkong.

Berlin, January 31.—The Congo Conference have agreed to rules respecting the future annexation on the Congo, in accordance with the views of England.

Cairo, February 1.—A telegram from Lord Wolseley states that the advance guard of General Earle's force was, on the 30th January, seven miles from Biati, a place to which the rebels retired after their repulse by General Earle's cavalry on the 28th. General Earle's attack upon the rebels is expected to be made on the 3rd instant. The enemy hold a good position. The following temporary appointments have been announced:—General Sir R. Buller succeeds General Stewart, and Sir Evelyn Wood succeeds General Buller as chief of the staff of Lord Wolseley.

5.—10 A. M. Lord Wolseley telegraphs that Khartoum has been captured by the Mahdi through treachery, and that General Gordon has probably been taken prisoner.

Cairo Feb. 5.—Further telegrams received from Lord Wolseley state that Khartoum fell on the 26th of January. Sir Charles Wilson arrived there on the 28th and found the town in the hands of the enemy and returned under a heavy fire from the banks of the river. The steamers on arriving some miles below the Shabluka cataract were wrecked. All on board, however, were saved and landed on an island in the middle of the river, where they are now in safety. A steamer has been despatched to bring them to Gubat. The fate of General Gordon is uncertain. A telegram states that General Stewart still continues to improve. The wounded are being brought back to Gaskdal.

Bombay, February 6.—The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs that Mr. Cordery, this afternoon invested the Nizam at a Durbar at his Palace with the Insignia of the Grand Cross of the Star of India. There was a large gathering on the occasion. Mr. Cordery having read a paper explaining the object of the durbar and the nature of the duty with which he was charged, made an appropriate speech in which he dwelt upon the sincere interest which the Queen and British Government felt in the well-being of His Highness personally, and in the prosperity of his State. The Nizam was then formally invested with the Insignia, and subsequently made a brief and appropriate reply to Mr. Cordery's address. At the conclusion of the ceremony a salute of 21 guns was fired, which was repeated by the Batteries at Baluram at Sikanderabad. The Minister gives a grand banquet to-night in the city in honour of the occasion.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1885.

REORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

IN discussing the constitution of the Bengal Legislative Council in a recent issue, we showed that the daily growing wants of the country and the legitimate political aspirations of the people demanded that that body should be thoroughly reorganised. We remarked that the time had come when India should have deliberative and legislative assemblies, where her representatives could with fearlessness and independence advocate her cause and give expression to the thoughts and feelings of her people. In the Legislative Councils in this country, as at present constituted, the non-official members are in a standing minority, being generally three or four out of twelve or fifteen. Again, the non-official members, speaking generally, are not chosen with a single eye to their fitness to discharge the onerous and responsible duties which devolve upon them. It may be well imagined that in a legislative body thus constituted, there is no proper expression of Native opinion, and when expressed it has little practical effect. Our Le-

gislative Councils under their present constitution have justly been described as "executive legislatures;" they exist merely to register the decrees of the Executive Government. It is not therefore a matter of surprise that legislation under the present system has frequently been not in consonance with the wants, wishes, and feelings of the people; that it has proved fruitful of changes and innovations, which have tended to unsettle the minds of the people, put them in a state of chronic unrest, and filled them with alarm, apprehension, dissatisfaction and discontent. The consequence of the want of a proper representation of the wants and wishes of the people in the Legislative Councils has been over-legislation, and the creation of the feelings of distrust and antagonism between capitalists and borrowers, between landholders and their tenants, between mill-owners and factory labourers, and between class and class where peace and good-will prevailed before.

It is the bounden duty of Government to put an end to this unsatisfactory state of things by a thorough reorganisation of our Legislative Councils. The time has come when some means should be devised by which a representation of the people, though partial and incomplete as an experimental measure, may be secured in the Legislative Councils. We are convinced that this important object may, to a certain extent, be attained by doing away with the present disproportion of number between official and non-official members, and by extending the scope of the deliberations of the Council so as to include financial matters, in regard to which the tax-payers of India have at present no voice whatever. The introduction of these changes would assimilate the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils to that of the Ceylon Legislative Council; and we see no reason, whatever, why the concessions which have been made to the Sinhalese should be withheld from the people of India. The Legislative Council of Ceylon was first established more than half a century ago, and yet it was constituted on more liberal principles than the present Legislative Councils in India which came into existence nearly thirty years afterwards. In Ceylon, as in India, the Council consists of official and non-official members, the official element preponderating. But then the non-official element is not at such a disadvantage in Ceylon as it is in India. The Legislative Council of the Island consists of sixteen members—ten official and six non-official. The former hold seats in the Council by virtue of their office. Of the six non-official members, one represents the Tamil interest, one the Sinhalese interest, one the Eurasian interest, and three European interests. Of course, the small European community of the Island are allowed a disproportionately large number of representatives in the Legislative Council; but that mistake may be easily avoided in reorganising the Indian Councils. It is a recognised custom in Ceylon that when the non-official members are unanimous, they carry the day, and do not meet with any opposition from the official members. This practice is not a part of the constitution, but nevertheless, it is in full operation. It is, indeed, a usage which has almost acquired the force of law, and practically it is by far the most important concession that has been made to the non-official members there. The non-official members of the Ceylon Legislative Council, like those of the Indian Councils, are nominated by Government; but in the Island the selections are made with due deference to the wishes of the public. When a vacancy occurs the community concerned hold meetings, choose their representative, and present petitions to Government praying for his appointment. The choice is almost invariably accepted by the Government. This system cannot exactly be introduced into India. In this country the right of nominating non-official members should be by election by a well-regulated Franchise with a high minimum of qualification, but as this cannot be had without an Act of Parliament, the Local Government may at once grant the power of selection to recognized public bodies, which represent particular communities. In Ceylon the non-official members of the Legislative Council are appointed for life. But we would not advocate the introduction of this practice into India.

Additional members, official and non-official, should be appointed for a fixed term, and should, on its expiration, be eligible for reappointment. In Ceylon the non-official members are supposed to hold office during the Governor's pleasure, but as a matter of fact, they generally retain their seats for life unless they commit some serious offence disqualifying them for their high position. The infusion of new blood from time to time into deliberative and legislative assemblies is most desirable for many reasons, which it is not necessary to mention. The Ceylon Legislative Council possesses two important powers, which should be given to the Legislative Councils of India. In the first place, the members enjoy the right of interpellation; and in the second place, they have control over the public purse. They have the privilege of questioning the Government regarding its proceedings or those of its subordinate officers, and not a penny of the public money can be spent without the sanction of the Council. The want of these two valuable powers makes the Indian Legislative Councils the shams they are.

There is no reason to apprehend that the changes we advocate in the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils would weaken the hands of the Government, or impair the real strength of British supremacy in the country. Such a result has not happened in Ceylon, where the system has been in operation for a long time. An effectual safeguard already exists in the power vested in the Viceroy to veto any measure which may be passed, or disallow any vote which may be recorded, by the Legislative Council, and to carry out particular measures of an urgent character, irrespective of the members of the Legislative Council.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN RAILWAYS.

WHEN the private enterprise policy in Public Works was first announced by Sir Evelyn Baring, just four years ago, we did not hesitate to predict that it would turn out a failure. The late Finance Minister felt sanguine as to its success, and seemed to think that the problem of railway extension in India was satisfactorily solved. He said that as experience had conclusively demonstrated the remunerative character of the railway investment, private capitalists would now come forward and undertake the construction of the additional lines for developing the resources of the country. Those who were acquainted with the real financial position of Indian railways, however, refused to accept this view. The new policy has now been in operation for four years; and what has been the result? The only instances of construction of Railways by unassisted private enterprise have, so far, been the Baidyanath Tramway, the Tarkesvar Railway and the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The Baidyanath Tramway and the Tarkesvar Railway are very short lines, and the fact of their having been constructed without a Government guarantee does not prove anything. Moreover, their circumstances may be considered altogether exceptional, inasmuch as they have connected two of the most important shrines in Bengal with the East Indian Railway. The Bengal and North-Western Railway is undoubtedly a striking instance of the successful construction of a long line by unassisted private enterprise. And this will probably be the first and last instance of that kind. The shares of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company are now quoted at a heavy discount, and we think British capitalists will not again come forward to undertake the construction of railways in India without a Government guarantee.

The Directors of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company hold the Government responsible for the collapse of the private enterprise policy in railways. Mr. G. W. Allen, one of the directors, speaking on the occasion of the recent opening of the Bengal and North-West main line, distinctly said that Government had kicked private enterprise downstairs. Referring to the report submitted by the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways which sat during the past session, Mr. Allen insisted on the desirability of having a definite and fixed policy in the matter of railway construction. He observed:

—"I fully admit that private enterprise is very liable to disappoint the public expectation, and especially the expectation of those engaged in it; but if you will look back and look around you—if you will look back some fifty or sixty years to the days when the non-official Englishman was proscribed and deported as an interloper—from the trade which was a mere bunniah's venture, then to the trade which has reached to such magnificent proportions now—if you will take a fair account of what has been done as well as what it has attempted to do and failed in or altogether left undone, I think it will be admitted that no well-governed state can do otherwise than protect and encourage private enterprise by every means in its power. If, however, as I will take the liberty of saying to our rulers, you want to bring out its weak points, frighten it—destroy confidence in the stability and sincerity of your intentions, whether it affect the construction of railways, or the regulation of difficult relations between the products of prison labour and the fruits of outside industry, what private enterprise above all things asks for is a fixed, and, as far as in the nature of things is possible, a final policy." We are perfectly at one with Mr. Allen as to the desirability of having a fixed policy in the matter of railway extension, as in all other important matters. The want of continuity in the policy of the Indian Government is notorious; and in this matter of railway extension especially the official pendulum has periodically oscillated from one extreme to the other. We had first Lord Dalhousie's policy to promote the construction of railways through guaranteed companies. This policy was condemned as wasteful, and definitely abandoned in 1868. It was then determined that railways should be constructed by the State through its own agency with borrowed money. We had next Sir Evelyn Baring's private enterprise policy, and now we are going to revert to the old guarantee system with some modifications. But Mr. Allen and those who think with him should remember that the Government is not in any way responsible for the failure of Sir Evelyn Baring's private enterprise policy. That policy was, from the very necessity of the case, bound to fail, and all sensible men knew from the beginning that it would never succeed. The statement so often made to the effect that experience had proved to demonstration the remunerative character of the Indian railway investment, is quite unfounded. As a matter of fact, our railway system has till now cost the tax-payer no less than 70 crores of rupees. In the face of this hard fact the British capitalist cannot be hoodwinked by *coulour de rose* official reports. The very first Company formed under Sir Evelyn Baring's new policy, namely, the Bengal Central Railway Company, started with a Government guarantee for a limited period, and it was found necessary to give more favourable terms to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. Those who took up shares in the unaided Bengal and North-Western Railway Company did so with their eyes open. They invested in an undertaking which did not enjoy the advantage of a Government guarantee, and they have only to thank themselves for the heavy losses they have suffered. The unremunerative character of the Indian railway investment is now better understood in England. The Government has been obliged to make to the promoters of the Bengal-Nagpore project and the Gwalior-Jhansi-Cawnpore project larger concessions than had been made to the shareholders of the Bengal Central Railway or of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. Private enterprise in railways is, indeed, progressing backward. But the result will not at all appear surprising to those who know what the financial results of Indian Railways have actually been.

THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

IT HAD again been reserved for the public to derive information about this most unfortunate affair from a source which, though not exactly the proper one, has for some time past, been accustomed to be looked upon as the right one. Although the Report of the Commission

under section 28 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, is said to have been before the Government for sometime, the public have not yet an opportunity of knowing anything about it, except through the stray agency of Dame Rumour, or through the agency of a still more questionable character, viz, the columns of the official Gazette of Hare Street. We shall not stop here to discuss the questionable policy of using the columns of a specially favoured organ as a sort of feeler to gauge, as it were, public opinion, and promulgating the official views of a question before its time, in order to solicit favourable criticism. Apart from the patent and gross discourtesy to the rest of the Press, such a policy is weak, imprudent and unwise in the extreme, because by publicly vesting the paper with partisanship of a most thorough-going character, it divests the official organ of all credit of independent utterance, and takes away from it the value which might otherwise have attached to its opinions.

Not having had yet any opportunity of seeing the report itself we do not propose to-day to discuss it at length, or to consider *seriatim* the various recommendations of the Commission, and we must content ourselves by noticing one or two of the most salient points of it. It is noticeable at the outset that the clear enunciation of the law and the direction contained in the Notification appointing the Commission, have been disregarded without any apparent reason. Although in the words of the Notification, the Commission was to have submitted its Report by the 1st of December last, the thing has been allowed to hang fire for nearly ten weeks beyond the proper time, and the Report is not yet before the public. We dare say explanations and defences will be forthcoming by tens and hundreds, and the Lieutenant Governor will declare that His Honor is satisfied with the reasons of delay. But the public are not likely to be satisfied with them so easily. They will have some reason for thinking that if the clear indications of the Notification could have been disregarded with impunity, and if delay, both in appointing the Commission and receiving its report could have been permitted beyond the proper limit, there could not have been that emergency which Section 28 contemplated, and which alone would have justified the appointment of the Commission. In the words of the Dissent of Mr. Cotton, "It is not necessary to appoint a Commission, to obtain evidence of the existence of filth and insanitation in Calcutta; the existence of these things is admitted on all hands." If there was no objection to the Commission doing its work in a smooth philosophical and easy going fashion, where then on earth, was ever the necessity of its appointment in post-post haste with all the trumpeting in the Government Gazette, unless the object could have been to bring discredit on a Corporation which, by the preponderance of the "Babu Element" in it was deservedly unpopular with the powers that be, and came to be regarded as "a scandalous satire on Local Self-Government?" This will confirm the public in their opinion that the appointment of the Commission was a mistake, pure and simple. Another noticeable feature in this connection, which also points to the appointment of the Commission being a mistake, deserves some consideration. Section 28 requires the Commissioners to specify in their report "what further provision should be made for the cleaning and conservancy of the town up to the end of the year then current or of the year next succeeding, as may be directed by the local Government, and to submit an estimate of the cost of the said further provision." This has not been done. The Commission is unwilling to bind the Corporation in matters of detail which can be more satisfactorily settled by the Commissioners and the executive.

With regard to the recommendations themselves, Mr. Cotton, the dissenting member, says that they "relate principally to matters of detail, and in all respects they affect questions which ought to be left to the Commissioners themselves to determine." It therefore amounts to this, that both the assenting members, if we may be permitted to call them so, and the dissenting member agree that neither

they nor the Government had better meddle with the Municipal Commissioners regarding the details, whether of expenditure or of improvement, because the Municipal Commissioners understand these things admittedly better than the learned folk of the Bengal Secretariat, or the self-constituted guardians of Public Health of the metropolis. And when the reader comes to consider the recommendations themselves, he can be but of one mind, namely, that they are all matters of detail pure and simple, and as such should have been left to the better sense of the Commissioners themselves. This again is a fresh proof that the appointment of the Commission was conceived in a mistaken spirit. The Commission have acted wisely by refusing to enter into the question of expenditure, and the public are thankful to them for it. But this refusal takes away from the value of their report all the same, in the eyes of the Government at least, because, in the words of section 29 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, it will be difficult for the Government to call upon the Corporation in case of default, to *provide funds mentioned in the said estimate* or such portion thereof as the Local Government may fix.

With regard to the difference of opinion as to the scope of the enquiry the Report of the Commission says :

"Mr. Cotton, the member appointed by the Corporation, was of opinion that the Commission should enquire into what the Corporation have effected in the way of sanitary improvements during the last few years, and with this object he proposed to call "independent witnesses to prove the progressive, continuous and recent, improvements in sanitation effected by the Corporation." It appeared to the other members of the Commission, however, that this was not the real point of enquiry under the terms of the notification. They were quite prepared to admit, as will be seen in the sequel, that important measures of sanitary improvement have been recently undertaken by the Corporation; the real question, however, as it seemed to them, was whether the measures now being adopted are adequate or whether they are, generally or in particular parts of the Town, defective to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the public health."

It is something to have the admission of the Commission that important measures of sanitary improvement have been undertaken by the Corporation. But if this is not the real of enquiry, it seems to us that the question as to whether these measures are adequate or not is not also the question in point. Because no body ever contended that the measures are adequate; all that we urged was that they are commensurate with the resources at the disposal of the Corporation, and it is too much to ask them to go beyond their depth. All the witnesses examined by the Commission were Europeans. Why no native witnesses should have been called is more than we can understand or care to divine. A very serious omission has, however, been made, as the examination of respectable native witnesses would have proved "the remarkable services which the Municipal Commissioners have rendered to Calcutta." However, as matters stand, it is some consolation to the Commissioners to have some recognition at the hands of the Commission. The report of the Commission says :

"Before proceeding, however, to detail the result of our enquiries into these matters, and to set forth the conclusions at which we have arrived, we think it right that we should in this place acknowledge and place prominently on record the improvements that have been carried out in the Town during the past few years. If much still remains to be done,—if the sanitary condition of the Town is not yet such as we should like to see it,—it is on the other hand a mistake to suppose that the Commissioners have been idle during the past few years, and that they have altogether neglected the trust that has been preposed in them by the Legislature. On the contrary, our inspections have satisfied us that real and solid progress has been made in the path of sanitary improvement, and it is, as we conceive, our duty to report this fact to the head of the Government from whom we derive our Commission. One of our body, Mr. Beverley, can speak from personal experience on this matter. In 1876, shortly before the present municipal constitution came into being, Mr. Beverley was charged with the duty of taking a census of the Town, and in the course of those operations, there was almost no part of the Town that he did not visit; in 1880, again, he acted as Chairman of the

Corporation for upwards of seven months; and in the following year he was again employed to take a census of the Town. Mr. Beverley is thus in a position to compare the state of the Town at the present day with what it was eight and four years ago respectively, and it gives him great pleasure to be able to place on record his personal testimony as to the great improvements that have been made, more especially within the latter period. That these improvements have benefited the Town from a sanitary point of view cannot, we think, admit of doubt, though the fact may not be capable of easy demonstration from the mortuary returns. Whether the sanitary improvement has been as great and as rapid as it might have been—whether the Corporation have done all that they might have done with the means at their disposal—and whether they have carried out their improvements as expeditiously as possible—are of course large questions upon which room may exist for a difference of opinion. We think it sufficient to say that we are agreed that there has been great and solid improvement."

"Before proceeding to make any recommendations, however, it seems right that we should indicate the result of our observations and enquiries into the sanitary condition of the Town, and express a formal opinion as to whether the cleaning and conservancy are inadequate to such an extent as to be prejudicial to the public health."

"It will be seen from the recorded notes of our inspection of different parts of the Town that there are still many localities in an extremely insanitary state. Such localities are met with for the most part in the north of the Town—in *govalla bustees* or in the neighbourhood of filthy tanks. Where they occur, they cannot be regarded as other than plague-spots, the early obliteration of which is indispensable to the public health. We do not pretend for one moment, however, to say that our description of them is exhaustive, or that those noticed by us are the only foul localities. As we said before, the time allowed for our enquiry did not permit us to make an exhaustive examination of every hole and corner. Neither could we expect that insanitary places would be specially brought to our notice. What we have noticed are simply the places that came under our observation during our morning's walk in a certain direction generally taken at random. For this very reason, however, the notes recorded by us may be relied on as giving a fair idea of the condition of the Town generally. Our descriptions are neither confined to the cleanest nor the dirtiest localities; they depict what may be seen, whether of good or bad, in any part of the Town."

"But besides the fact that there are still many localities in a specially insanitary condition, notwithstanding what has been effected in the last few years we are not prepared to say that the cleaning and conservancy generally is at all what it ought to be. Foul drains, foul tanks, foul privies—these unfortunately are only too common. Much rubbish remains still unremoved. Waste lands are soiled to a deplorable extent. What Dr. O'Brien has brought to light in Jorabagan is true of the whole of the north of the Town, and that being so, it certainly cannot be said with truth that the cleaning and conservancy are sufficient."

It is neither a matter of surprise nor pain for the Municipal Commissioners, that the Report should condemn them, so far as possible, because they were prepared for it, and because they shared in the knowledge of the public that the Commission was specially appointed to condemn them. In fact a Commission under section 28 would be wanting in its duty if it failed to condemn the Corporation one way or another, and its not condemning the Corporation would, in other words, be the condemning of the Government.

Some of the recommendations summarised in the report are as quaint and crude and smacking strongly of truisms as could have been imagined. They are as broad and general as would have occurred to any one with his senses about him, without the aid and intervention of an august body like a Lieutenant-Governor's Commission under section 28. The carrying out of some of these recommendations is a mere matter of time, and depends entirely upon the resources at the command of the Corporation, when in accordance with the provision of section 29, the Government forwards the Report of the Commission for the consideration of the Commissioners.

It now only remains for us to consider the conduct of Mr. Cotton in refusing to sign the Report of the Commission and in recording a minute of dissent therefrom. Of that dissent we

may have to say much hereafter. Of his refusal to sign the Report, we shall say no more than this, that his manly and independent attitude has earned him the highest regard and sincere gratitude of the community, and long may he be spared to enjoy it. Ever since the unhappy episode about Dr. Payne's examination before the Commission, it had been patent that it would be impossible for an independent man like Mr. Cotton, to share the narrow views of the Commission. Mr. Cotton's conduct in regard to the whole affair has evoked much hostile criticism in certain quarters, and, for aught we care to know, may have made the good people about the Secretariat, regard him with no friendly feeling. It is no matter of wonder that Mr. Cotton, who so heartily recognises the "remarkable services which the Municipal Commissioners have rendered to Calcutta," should refuse to subscribe to the unduly disparaging remarks about the Corporation, and endorse the recommendations, which practically make the supersession of the Corporation in the ensuing year, inevitable. We can never make up for the amount of personal sacrifice which Mr. Cotton has readily made in this behalf, or for the amount of personal inconvenience he has undergone. But if the approbation of the public and the gratitude of the community can be of any comfort to him, he will not have been without his rewards.

Since the above was written, we have received a copy of the Report from the Bengal Secretariat, but too late to make any use of it in this issue.

REPORT OF THE EXCISE COMMISSION.

WE WELCOME the Report of the Excise Commission. It supplies a long-felt want. We are not amongst those who cherish the idea of an early advent of the Millennium, when indulgence in intoxicating substances will cease, and every living being will lead the life of an angel. Nothing can be done to put an absolute stop to indulgence in spirituous drinks. It will continue as long as humanity continues to be what it is. And yet it is of importance that every precaution should be taken to prevent the growth of the evil habit. Civilized Governments owe it as a duty to the society they represent, and to effect the discharge of this duty satisfactorily, the fullest information should be available to both administrators and the public regarding the production, sale, and consumption of excisable articles. The Commissioners have taken up all the different heads of the subject, and collected a valuable mass of information. Much of the information, we are aware, existed in the archives of the Revenue Board, but it could be had only in fragments scattered in voluminous masses of musty old records, which were as easily accessible to the public as a needle in a haystack. The bringing together of these fragments is of itself an achievement for which the Commissioners are deserving of thanks. But they have done a great deal more. They have made original inquiries under every head, and collected much that is both new and true. We cannot, we regret, make the same remark with regard to some of the conclusions to which they have arrived. For instance, we think they have gone quite wide of the mark when they came to the conclusion that the total number of habitual consumers of spirituous drinks is nine millions. The very first sight of the figures shows that they are not correct. In round numbers the total of the population is sixty-five millions, of which one-half is to be deducted for women, who, generally speaking, do not consume spirits. Out of the other half, or thirty-two-and-half millions, we have to deduct about seven millions of children, who likewise are abstainers. The balance is twenty-five millions and a half. And if we accept nine millions thereof to be habitual drinkers, we come to the conclusion that in Bengal, one out of every 23 men indulges in spirituous drinks. This is quite absurd. One may go from village to village for miles without meeting a single grog shop, and no nation on the face of the earth is more noted for temperance and abstinence from drink than the Hindu. We believe that even in England the ratio of men who do not drink at all, either from habit, or some pledge or other—blue ribbon, temperance, teetotalism &c., or on

account of health—is fully equal to one-third. In justice to the members of the Commission, we must add, however, that they have put forth their deduction with great diffidence, and without at all pinning their faith on it. They complain bitterly and very justly of the difficulty of obtaining reliable statistics under this head, and in the absence of thoroughly reliable figures, statistical deductions must necessarily be fallacious. Personal opinions of even experienced officers must necessarily be vague. But, we believe, enough has been elicited to show that the habit of drinking is increasing, and that the quantity of spirit now consumed is greater than what was the case before. This is the natural result of the progress of what is called "civilisation" and contact with governing authorities addicted to drinking. The contact with the white man brought 'fire water' among the Indians of the new world, and has since well nigh extirpated them. A century hence they will in all likelihood be reckoned with the Dodo, which was entirely eaten up by man in course of two centuries, during the occupation of Mauritius by the French. We are in no such predicament yet; but, unless due precautions are taken our race must degenerate rapidly. It is a relief to know that the prevalent opinion about country-spirit being largely adulterated with dhatura, nux-vomica and other deleterious substances, is unfounded. The conclusion arrived at by the Commission is that "there is nothing to show that the practice is widely spread, even in the districts of South Behar; and there is good reason to believe that it is rare, even if it still exists elsewhere." We are satisfied that this conclusion is right. Hundreds of samples have been analysed by the Government Chemical Examiner, and no trace of noxious drugs has yet been found in any of them. Such would never have been the case had the practice prevailed to any large extent, for of all substances nux-vomica is detectible in very minute quantities. It is a pity the Commissioners could not get a few samples of *Baker*, which is said to contain noxious ingredients in it, chemically examined. They seem also to be unaware of the nature and use of the drug. From our knowledge of it and from the use made of it by distillers it is obvious that it is merely a ferment, serving the purpose of yeast, and the presence in it of any noxious matter cannot be of much consequence, inasmuch as such matter is sure to be destroyed by fermentation and subsequent distillation. The Commissioners suggest that, if country-spirit is free from criminal adulteration, it is rich in fusel oil, resulting from imperfect or defective distillation, and that that substance is peculiarly noxious. The experiments made under this head were, however, not completed, and it is notorious that country-spirit is less hurtful to man than imported ordinary rum, gin, and whisky. The notoriety may be due to habit, to prejudice, or to the fact of country-spirit being invariably much weaker than the imported articles; but it would be an advantage to have the question thoroughly cleared up by rigid experiments by experts. As regards the relative merits of the outstill and the sudder distillery systems, the Commissioners are of opinion that the requirements of the different tracts of the country are so very various that no uniform system can be equally effectual everywhere. They accordingly recommend different systems under altered circumstances, and their various recommendations under this head appear to be judicious and in keeping with the facts disclosed by their enquiry. On the whole the Commissioners have satisfactorily discharged their duty.

THE PATWARI BILL.

IN our last issue we had time only to announce that the Bengal Council had granted leave for the submission of the Patwari Bill, and to quote only a part of a section from the Bill itself. The Bill has not yet been published, and we are, therefore, not in a position to comment upon it at length now. The speech in which Mr. MacDonnell sought leave for the production of the Bill has, however, been laid before the public, and it is a masterly composition. Beginning with the ancient law-books of the Hindus, the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill treated his audience to an elaborate and learned dissertation on the history of village accounts up to the present time. He dwelt largely on the fiscal

institutions of the Muhammadans, quoted the *Ain-i-Akbari* and the Settlement Records of Todar Mull, (though we do not know where he got them, or if he had ever read them,) dilated upon the Patwari regulations of the British Indian Government, and proved to his satisfaction, as he was bound to do, that the zemindars were no better than rent-farmers. But, curiously enough, he said not a word about when, and how, and what for the Patwari system was officially abolished in Orissa and Behar, nor did he utter a syllable about the abolition of the Patwari Cess in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He quoted a few fragments from Mr. McNeile's work to show how the system fell into disuse in Bengal, but omitted to notice those parts of McNeile's Memorandum which showed that the system had fallen into disuse because it was not needed under the peculiar circumstances of the Permanent Settlement, and that it could only serve as an instrument of mischief, and not of good. He admitted that the system had failed, but did not condescend to explain how he proposed to make it useful. The Patwari of old was the village accountant when the village was a perfect commune with its communistic staff of office-bearers. He kept the account of the peasantry, and helped the zemindar in realizing his rent in kind and keeping his rent-roll. Under the Regulations the Patwari's papers were also endowed with the importance of legal documents; but they were always so corrupt and untrustworthy that they could never be used as such. Nor is it in contemplation now to revive them for that purpose, and Mr. McDonnell said nothing of the kind. The decay of the Canungo and the Patwari dates from the time of the Permanent Settlement. In the celebrated Fifth Report we find it stated that "sufficient traces remained" (at the time of the Permanent Settlement) to show what was the original state of these institutions in Behar; but in Bengal the disorders which increased as the Moghal Empire declined had destroyed the efficacy of those checks, which had enabled the governing power to acquire an accurate account of the village collections." Again, "in the Bengal Province, the village records, from the neglect of the Canungo's office were no longer to be depended upon." Again, "they were abolished as pernicious in Bengal and Behar." In 1815 the Court of Directors said, "by such an appointment, if his natural connection with the zemindar were destroyed, it might be feared that the Patwari would, in many cases, be rendered only the more capable (from his character as a public officer) of being the tool of oppression on the ryot, and fraud on Government. In other cases, fostering the intrigues of the ryots, he might bring ruin on the zemindars, and severely injure the public revenue." These were exactly the evils which prevailed wherever the Patwari found a footing. After the passing of Regulation I of 1819, strenuous efforts were made to revive the Patwari system, but to no practical effect. It failed everywhere, and even the Board of Revenue was forced to declare that "the office of Canungo will mislead, instead of giving any useful information." The Canungoes were abolished, but the Patwari was retained and Regulation IX of 1833 was passed to improve his condition; but matters did not mend, and when Sir George Campbell revived the question both the Canungo and the Patwari were all but extinct. In 1879 Sir Ashley Eden found the presence of the Patwaris in the temporarily-settled Orissa division a positive nuisance, and ordered their practical abolition. In Behar the orders were carried out in 1882. In Bengal the nuisance did not exist. To revive it now it is incumbent on the Government to show that it is necessary, and that the measure proposed would not be open to those causes which for a hundred years had, over and over, brought on failure. This, however, has not been done. The necessity for the measure Mr. McDonnell thus expounded:—"What we want in these provinces is knowledge of the elementary facts of rural economy, such as is possessed by every civilized Government; such as in one form or other is possessed by all Governments in India except Bengal; such as is essential to all efficient administration. We want to know the precise area of every holding; the quality of its soil; the

status and rights of the ryot who cultivate it; the rent he pays for it; the landlord to whom he pays, and so forth. We have been engaged for 90 years in a futile struggle to obtain this information. Our prolonged defeat has plunged us in an ever-rising sea of agrarian and administrative difficulties, and we now propose as far as in us lies to bring them to an end." But the Bill does not provide for all this, and what it provides for in Section 13 and what may be legitimately asked from zemindars and ryots are what the Government already receives regularly in the Road Cess returns, and cannot fairly ask for more. Some of the details summarised above are what no Government has a right to demand and we should like very much to know whether it would be prepared to demand them from the Tea-planters of Assam. This much we know that such gross returns and totals which the Government now demands from them, are not at all satisfactorily yielded by the planters. However, admitting for the sake of argument we have nothing before us to show that the returns asked (we know not what will be actually asked, for the Section is very general, and uses the terms "such statements and accounts as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct") are likely to be useful. Anyhow we fail to perceive how such returns can be made to bear upon the zemindar and ryot and no other. In plain terms what are wanted are statistics for the use and information of Government, and fairly it cannot be the specific duty of the zemindar, and the zemindar only, to furnish them. If the Government wants them for public purposes it is the Government which should pay for them. The proposition is to place the Patwari under the immediate and exclusive control of the District Collector, and as a Government servant he can do no service to the zemindar. Under the old system, he was the servant of the zemindar, and as a servant in the zemindar's *Cutcheri* doing the duty of a clerk the zemindar paid for his work. But now there is a general consensus of opinion among local officers that Kanungoes and Patwaris are not at all wanted for the business of the zemindars and ryots, and would be anachronisms in the present day, but that they would be useful assistants to District Collectors, if placed entirely under their orders. Writing in 1872 the Commissioner of the Orissa Division said, "Patwaris, acting under Canungoes, may be converted into useful assistants to Canungoes, and form a staff at the Collector's disposal for Mofussil work. Both Canungoes and Patwaris rendered excellent service at the time of the Census, and are in fact the Collector's chief sources of information on all points connected with revenue matters." This was prominent in the mind of Sir George Campbell, and was gestating in one way or another in the official mind for a long time; but the problem of keeping patwaris at the cost of zemindars and making them to work solely under the orders of the Collector was one which timid people of former times failed to solve. The amount of money required was large, and could not be provided, except by a cess upon the zemindars, or ryots, or both, but that was a measure which, in the language of the Fifth Report, "would bear so strong an affinity to a direct increase of the land tax, as almost inevitably to be viewed as an infringement of the Permanent Settlement—a consequence most anxiously to be avoided." (Para. 91). We live, however, in better times, and no such squeamishness now exists about the sanctity of contracts and pledges. Our Governor looks upon the Decalogue as old rubbish, and thinks no body would be so foolish as to think of obeying some of the Ten Commandments. The power of exegesis has also improved greatly of late, and it is easy enough to explain away any thing in any way one chooses. The old law required that zemindars should employ Patwaris to keep accounts in their offices, and the expounders now say "they are bound to employ Patwaris and they must do so; only we say let the appointment be made by Government and the zemindars and ryots pay a cess of about 5 per cent. to cover the cost. As for the accounts the Government will know what accounts to get up, whether census returns, or traffic on highroads, or to looking after the pitching of tents on particular occasions. This question was once raised before, but an

astute officer explained it away fast enough. In Regulation VIII. of 1793, the duty of keeping accounts by Patwaris is safeguarded by the positive qualification "SOLELY," and it was held by some heavy-headed people to exclude census and all other work, and they held too that the words in Section 4 Clause 5 of Regulation I, 1879 "to make such alteration in the duties to be performed by Canungoes as local circumstances shall suggest," did not, in the first place, apply to Patwaris, and in the next place, the "alteration" could only apply to the mode of keeping accounts, and not to extraneous matters; but the officer in question held that the alteration by implication included Patwaris, and it justified "the utilization of Patwaris, wherever found or appointed, for the collection of general statistics—an object the great importance of which has been justly insisted on of late by Government." And the conclusion now arrived at is—that all the proposed Patwaris may be made into statistical officers, and the Government can impose a 5 per cent. cess on all lands for their pay. The only zemindari work apparent on the face of the Bill is the reception of certain returns annually from the zemindars, but what those returns are to be is not stated, so that they may not be connected with zemindaris at all. No mention whatever is made in the Bill of any work for the ryots; but they are to be taxed all the same. This is realising the story which the great Persian moralist, Sheikh Sadi once related. A fox was once seen running away in great trepidation, when some one asked Reynard, "why are you running away?" "Don't you see they are impressing camels for the king's service?" "Ah! but what has that to do with you? You are not a camel." "That is true, but suppose they said, that I was the young of a camel?" And it is the young camel that has now to be impressed. The fact is, the Government wants a cess of 5 per cent. without giving any reason or pledge of any kind, and the word Patwari is used only as a foil. Of course, there is balm in Gilead, and the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill said that the Patwari will reduce work in the zemindar's entchery, and save the ryot the fee he now pays for getting his accounts drawn up and settled, and that the total savings under these heads will amount to much more than the total of the cess. This may be true for aught we know to the contrary; but as at present advised with the Bill before us, all we can say is that it would be easier to crystallize moon-beams or to have solid cakes of sun-light than to effect any saving in zemindary works under the Bill. The only clause in the Bill which refers to zemindar's work is section 13, and it makes it penal to neglect submitting whatever "statements," no matter on what subject, the Government may demand, and the ryots' accounts are nowhere mentioned. The ryot will be fortunate—indeed a positive phenomenon—who will be able to get his accounts cast by the Patwari without paying something for *pan* and tobacco, or as the French call it *pour boir*, and the zemindars must add to the staff of their moharirs to prepare the statements that may be demanded. Sir George Campbell's Canungoes and Sub-Deputies were originally intended for statistical works, but they are paid from provincial or imperial funds, and they may be easily replaced by the proposed Patwaris, paid from a special cess, the expenditure of which the Government does not in any way bind itself to account for. The upshot of the whole is that Sir Rivers Thompson, who has shed no end of tears on the present miserable condition of the ryot is to wipe them off by imposing a 5 per cent. tax on the objects of his solicitude. Let our readers compare this action of Sir Rivers Thompson with that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who, without professing to be a "ryot's friend," or shedding any tears, abolished in his dominions the Patwari cess two years ago. Doubtless for saying this we shall be denounced as "dishonest and dishonorable," even as Sir Rivers did denounce our predecessor as "dishonest and dishonorable" for opposing a fugitive slave law for Bengal, but our duty to our clients leaves us no alternative.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Asiatic Society, at its last meeting, elected Dr. Rajendralala Mitra LL.D., C.I.E., as its President. We sincerely congratulate the learned Doctor on the great honor which has been conferred on him. He is the first native of India who has obtained and deserved that honor. The versatility of his genius united with an enthusiastic devotion to Oriental researches eminently qualifies him for the high office to which he has been elected; and his world-wide reputation as a great antiquarian singles him out as the distinguished *savant* who will do honor to the post. The Doctor is now in his 61st year, and the power of his intellect has now attained its full maturity. He commenced life as Assistant Secretary of the Asiatic Society in 1846, when Sir Henry Hardinge was its President; and though he resigned his Assistant Secretaryship in 1856, on his promotion to the Directorship of the Wards' Institution, he has been connected with the Society either as its Assistant Secretary, Secretary, or Vice-President for the last 38 years; and the services he has rendered it have simply been invaluable. The learned works he has written, and which have gained for him lasting fame in the world of letters, are too well known to need any mention here. The original papers he has contributed to the Society's Journal display a depth of learning and singular power of analysis which challenge the admiration of the most captious critics. We understand that the executive Council, mainly composed of European *savans*, recommended him for the Presidentship, and the general body of the Society ratified the selection made by the Council. We are sincerely glad that race-feeling, the bane of Indian progress, does not find a place in the counsels of the Society. There is a consensus of opinion that the Society has found a worthy President in Dr. Mitra, and all sections of the community, both European and native, are agreed in thinking that the Doctor richly deserves the honor. The honor done to him is a national honor, and we all rejoice at the great mark of distinction which our illustrious countryman has obtained. May he live long and enjoy his well-earned honors.

WE SAID in a recent issue that a Notification had appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* specifying a certain piece of land required for a public purpose near the shrine of Tarakesvara; and that it was in contemplation to make over this land to the Railway Company to establish a *bazar* there. We have now been credibly informed that the Railway authorities wanted this piece of land not for *bazar* purposes, but simply to establish a sort of territorial *cordon sanitaire* round the station, to secure it from cholera and other epidemic diseases that might break out among the pilgrims. The object in view was sanitary and not private gain. We are glad to hear that the Mohant of Tarakesvara fully realizes the danger that might arise from the breaking out of epidemic diseases, and intends to excavate a tank, and to build a number of additional pilgrim-huts to prevent overcrowding. The Railway Company also are desirous to erect sanitary works for the safety of the place. The Mohant and the Railway authorities, we are happy to hear, are acting in concert, and co-operating with each other to improve the sanitation of the station of Tarakesvara. This is as it should be. We are glad that the misunderstanding which existed between the Mohant and the Railway authorities has been removed. All's well that ends well.

KUMAR Sarat Chandra Sing invited the *elite* of the European community to meet His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and lady Thompson on Tuesday last. The party was a great success.

BY A RECENT order, issued by Mr. Justice Norris, as Vice-President of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the officers of the Society are prohibited from receiving any rewards, which under the Contagious Diseases, (Animals) Act, they may be

entitled to, and in the event of the Magistrate trying such cases directing the payment of a reward to officers prosecuting cases of this description, such rewards must be made over to the Society for whatever use it may choose to apply them. This wholesome ruling has, it appears, given some umbrage to those concerned, because it deprives them of what they have hitherto been accustomed to look upon as their just dues. We for ourselves fail to see that the rule involves any injustice or hardship, as some would have us believe. We have always regarded the practice of allowing Police prosecutors and similar other officers to share in the gains of a prosecution, as wrong in principle and demoralising in the extreme. The practice makes the officers more zealous and officious in the discharge of their duties than they need be, and involves an amount of hardship on the public that few have any idea of. It has the tendency of keeping the Police officers always on a sharp look out for a job that will enable them to turn a 'decent' penny. To ensure good work and favourable returns of prosecution and conviction the Society may be safely left to reward its officers in the way it thinks proper. Mr. Justice Norris has done a public service by setting his face against this practice of a questionable character, which does more harm than good, and this ought to be the first instalment of a reform in this direction, which is so much needed in the Police preventive and similar other services.

IN THE matter of R. C. Walker vs. Laluram Panday about which an application had been recently made to the High Court, before the Hon'ble Justices MacDonell and Macpherson, the following judgment has been delivered: "We will grant a rule to show cause why the Judge should not proceed with the trial of the three charges which he struck out of his own accord, and upon which there has been no trial. We will grant the rule particularly with reference to the charge of insult, which was an independent charge, but we make it comprehensive, so as to allow the whole of the points to be argued. The record will be called for, and copies of the affidavits and petition will be sent to the Judge for any remarks which he may choose to make." We cannot make out what the Hon'ble Justices mean by "allowing the whole of the points to be argued." Are we to understand that their Lordships hold that there has been no trial under section 220, and they, therefore, make the rule comprehensive enough to have the whole of the case opened up anew; or is the trial to be proceeded with only on those three charges which the senior Judge of Mozufferpore struck out of his record and with regard to which the prosecution contend that there has been no trial at all? We do not think that the former could have been intended by their Lordships, as it would practically have the effect of setting aside the acquittal, which the law forbids to be done, except on appeal to the Local Government. We are not told on what date the rule is made returnable. The public will anxiously await the result of the fresh proceedings.

THE following resolution* appears in the *Calcutta Gazette*:

"In the Resolution of the Appointment Department of the 23rd February 1883, it was stated that the Lieutenant-Governor, had determined on gradually introducing a system under which appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service should be thrown open to competition. It was then resolved that in order to meet the claims of those who, under the nomination system had been waiting their turn for appointment, all vacancies during 1883 should be filled by candidates then borne on the Government list; that in January 1884 those on the list who had not succeeded in getting appointments should, together with the men in the first and second grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors, be allowed to compete for the appointments falling vacant in that year; and that in January 1885 all appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service should be thrown open to public competition.

"In 1883 there were unfortunately only two vacancies, and in consequence several candidates borne on the Government list, and who had received pledges of appointment, were left unprovided for. Among

these was an Inspector of Police who had been promised an appointment under the following circumstances. In 1882 Sir Ashley Eden, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Police, authorized the latter to send up each year the name of a first grade Inspector of Police to be entered in the Lieutenant-Governor's list as a candidate for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, in which he was to be provided with an appointment within reasonable time. In July 1882, Sir Rivers Thompson directed the Inspector-General of Police to submit, in March 1883, the name of a first grade Inspector for the post of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, while a similar nomination was to be made in March 1884. In compliance with this order the name of an Inspector was submitted to Government during the year 1883, but it was found impossible to provide him with an appointment during that year. Subsequently, in 1884, the name of another Inspector was submitted by the Inspector-General.

In order to meet the claims of these gentlemen and others similarly situated, the Lieutenant-Governor decided to fix six as the limit of the number of appointments to be filled up by competition in 1884, and to fill up any vacancy which might occur beyond that number from the list of those who had received promises of appointments before the Resolution of February 1883. On this principle there were four appointments made without examination during the past year in addition to six filled up by competition. But there still remain on the list some candidates whose claims to direct appointment cannot in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be overlooked, and Sir Rivers Thompson, while adhering to his expressed determination to introduce the system of appointment by competition, has decided that its complete introduction must be temporarily postponed. He has therefore fixed twelve as the number of appointments to be filled by competition during the current year, and any vacancies which may occur above this number will be filled up from the list of those who had received positive promises of appointments previous to the 23rd February 1883.

This elaborate defence is, we take it, due to the strong dissatisfaction that the public expressed about the appointment by nomination of four of these "singularly situated" gentlemen last year. No body doubts that the Lieutenant-Governor is sincerely desirous of adhering to his expressed determination to introduce the system of appointment by competition. But the reasons assigned for a departure from this wholesome system will, we are afraid, hardly satisfy the public. We do not mean to imply that these "singularly situated" gentlemen who had been promised appointments, should be disappointed. But what we would insist upon is that the Government should require them to pass the examination along with others not "singularly situated," as it did in 1884.

AT A MEETING of the Kristodas Pal Memorial Committee held on Wednesday last at the Hall of the British Indian Association, and presided over by Sir Richard Garth, the following gentlemen were appointed members of a sub-committee for their purpose of raising subscriptions and carrying out the object of the resolutions adopted at the general meeting: Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice, Mr. Horace C. Cockerell, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, Rai Bahadur, Maharaja Norendra Krishna Bahadur, Babu Joy Kissen Mukerji, Babu Doorga Churn Law, Hon. Peary Mohun Mookerji, Rai Kunjalall Bannerjee, Bahadur, Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, Mr. Hurjeebhoy Manockjee Rustomjee, Dr. Sanders, Raja Purnoo Chandra Singh, and Nawab Abdool Lutif, Khan Bahadur.

Shortly after the last, a meeting was held at the same place, under the presidency of Sir Richard Garth, for the purpose of appointing two Secretaries in the place of the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal and Mr. Wood to carry out the object of the Eden Memorial Committee, and it was unanimously resolved that the Hon. Peary Mohun Mookerjee and Mr. D. J. Zemin be substituted. After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting separated.

A SPECIAL meeting of the members of the Central Committee of the District Charitable Society was held on Wednesday at the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the ques-

tion of the recent defalcations in the funds of the Society. The President, Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, who was in the chair said that he thought it advisable to make a public statement, because paragraphs had appeared in some of the public newspapers stating that there was a wish to hush the matter up, and let those who had caused these defalcations to escape. It is a matter for congratulation that most of the funds were held in securities, the defalcations being in reference to petty sums which came in the shape of subscriptions and donations. It is to be hoped that the public would not withdraw their subscriptions now that they were assured that some steps were being taken to place the affairs of the Society under proper control and management. On the motion of Mr. Westland it was resolved that the Committee be requested to appoint as soon as possible a substantially paid officer to administer the actual work of the collection of funds, and to assist the Honorary Secretary in the administration of the funds, and that he be responsible for all office work. Mr. Broughton suggested that the Society might be registered under Act 21 of 1860 as a corporate body, and some publicity be given to their proceedings.

The following telegram received by the *Statesman* will be read with interest as it indicates that the Rent Bill controversy has begun to take quite a novel turn:

Bhadreswar, January 28:—At a ryots' meeting held this afternoon at the Garjes Sub-division, Serampore, district Hooghly, under the presidency of Baboo Gogon Chauder Chatterjee, great apprehension was felt at the prospect of the passing of the Tenancy Bill, which it was pointed out would seriously injure their interest. It was proposed to memorialise the Government to drop the Bill. More than a thousand ryots were present.

It seems then that the very class for whose special benefit this revolutionary measure is being so carefully hatched, not only do not care about it, but are actually apprehensive at the prospect of the passing of the Bill, because "it would be seriously injurious to their interest," and propose to memorialize the Government to drop it. What a fine pass must the authorities have brought themselves to! Even the most ardent supporter of the Bill and the most enthusiastic advocate of the cherished rights of the ryots, could not, we are afraid, have dreamt of this. It is needless for us to point out how immensely do movements like these strengthen the hands of those who have been persistently opposing this iniquitous measure. We have no doubt, the Government will readily understand the significance of the ryot's opposition to the Bill, and we can only hope that it will yet see its way clear to the dropping of the Bill as prayed for both by the zemindar and the ryot.

THE POLICE INSPECTOR, who investigated the now notorious case of Mr. Francis, has, we understand, been dismissed for having countenanced a false charge. We have no objection to the man's being dismissed, if he deserved dismissal by reason of having unnecessarily harassed one he knew to be innocent. The enormous power that rests in the hands of the Police and the many opportunities that they have of abusing these powers and harassing, nay ruining, poor innocent men, make it extremely desirable that they should be under constant watchful supervision, and be dealt with exemplary punishment in all cases of misdemeanor. The authorities ought to be satisfied that the Inspector in question was really guilty of maliciously harassing Mr. Francis whom he knew to be innocent; and equally deserved punishments should be awarded in all similar cases, irrespective of the colour and creed of the victims of oppression. The public has every right to grumble if Mr. Francis' case is singled out simply because it happens to have been taken up by the Defence Association, or because Mr. Francis is a European. Even-handed justice and no favour is all that our countrymen insist upon and have a right to look to.

THE authorities of the Defence Association, in their personification of the Health Society, have, we are glad to notice, taken our recent remarks in good part, and are fishing for a few native whales. They have secured, too, the loan of a harpoon from a big official. We wish them success in their

endeavours, and joy over the blubber that they may get. We must add, however, that as long as the suspicion, a well-founded one, of their being hostile to the Calcutta Corporation prevails, they cannot possibly have the good-will and support of the community at large. No one has spoken more earnestly in favor of Self-Government than Sir Rivers Thompson, and yet as his professions did not comport with his acts a suspicion arose, and every thing he does is received in a bad light. And such will be the case with the Health Society. We may cite a parallel case. Once Sir Cecil Beadon proposed to send all Hindu corpses by the Matla Railway to be cremated somewhere in the Sunderbuns. The Hindus rose in violent opposition to this project, and it had ultimately to be abandoned. Immediately after that some of Sir Cecil's lieutenants got up the Social Science Association, and amongst its rules had one to enable the Association to strengthen the hands of Government by representations from the Association for social reform. This naturally gave rise to a suspicion as to the true motives of the Association, and all the leading natives at once deserted it. We do not know whether that Association is still in existence, but it has been in a moribund condition ever since the day of the schism. The Health Society will fare no better as long as any suspicion about its motives prevails among the people, and no amount of *refacimentos*, or hashes or grilled bones from Cyclopædias and standard medical works, dressed up even by the ablest chefs will suffice to remove the suspicion.

DR. SANDERS, the well-known Ophthalmic Surgeon of this city, has given a fresh proof of his superior skill in manipulating diseases of the eye. The Maharaja of Tikari, who for the last three years had been blind with cataract, and had given up all hopes of recovery, has, we are glad to learn, had his eye-sight completely restored, thanks to the successful operation of this eminent surgeon. Our readers will remember the highly eulogistic terms in which Dr. D. B. Smith spoke the other day about Dr. Sanders' skill as an Ophthalmic Surgeon, at the Kristodas Pal Memorial Meeting at the Town Hall, and the present case completely illustrates and corroborates all that fell from Dr. Smith on that occasion.

WITH REFERENCE to our statement regarding the Calcutta Normal School in our last, we have been informed that the question of abolishing the School has not yet come under His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's consideration, though it probably will in connexion with the general subject of Normal Schools throughout Bengal. For the present, however, we are glad to hear, the Government has passed no orders for the abolition of the School.

WE ARE GLAD to hear that the Government of Bengal has acceded to the prayer of the inhabitants of Khulna, and have come forward to help them in the laying out of the town. Colonel Beresford Lovett, C.S.I., of the Public Works Department, has been instructed to proceed to Khulna and to prepare a complete project in communication with the Municipal Commissioners and the District Magistrate. In addition to a scientific system of roads and drainage, the scheme will provide for ventilation and for an efficient water-supply, and will afford those facilities for a proper system of conservancy which are of such vital consequence to the public health in this country. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to entrust the execution of the scheme to the Municipal Commissioners themselves, adequate security being taken that the work shall be efficiently and economically carried out, and in this view he will be prepared to grant them assistance from the public funds.

WE HAVE had some pleasant showers which will be specially grateful to the cultivator as coming at the end of *Magh*. A Bengali adage has it—

"Blessed the sovereign, and happy the land
"If it but showers at *Magh*'s end."

THE Allahabad advocate of the Bengal Government, often so rich in contributions from the Secretariat Buildings, North Dalhousie Square, announces that the provision in the Tennyson Bill which limited enhancement of rent to one-fifth of the produce, valued on the food crops, has been withdrawn by the Bengal Government. The statement is qualified by the clause "we believe." Our information is—that the Bengal Government fought tooth and nail for it, but Lord Dufferin set his face against it, and would listen to nothing of what passes for argument in the Bengal Office and hence the abandonment. The *Pioneer's* para makes a merit of a necessity.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, which believes that the safest way of solving the social problem is by according a large scope to what may be described as Municipal or Communal Socialism, makes the following remarks on the duty of England to those who acknowledge her sovereignty :

"The doctrines of the Unity of the English Race, of the Responsibility of England for the Dark-skinned Races, the Federation of the Peoples, the Family as the Ideal of the State, the Association of the widest possible number of the Governed in the Responsibilities of Government and the Amelioration of the Condition of the Disinherited, all these have come prominently to the front in the last year, and they are destined to become still more potent in the shaping of our destinies." . . . The old battle-horses of party are broken-kneed, spavined, and spent. The victory in the future will lie with those who are most prompt to recognize the altered conditions of the altered times, and range themselves on the side of those great tendencies which take rise in the deepest instincts of the national heart, and correspond most closely to the necessities of the existing state of things at home and abroad.

These are remarkable sentiments, and we very much doubt whether old England is prepared to follow the creed which has thus been held up to her. There is no doubt that sooner or later English statesmen will have to recognize the stern necessity of resolutely coping with those questions which have thus been indicated, but we can understand that the time has not yet arrived for the new order of things, and we must patiently wait for the millenium. The Grand Old Man is thus adjured to address himself to a task, which, we are afraid, is beyond his power. Let our readers judge of the difficulty of the work which is given to Mr. Gladstone in his seventy-sixth year :

Now, to our thinking, there lies immediately ahead of us a piece of work which no one but Mr. GLADSTONE can do safely, or indeed can do at all. He has just achieved a great and a memorable triumph in the region of Electoral Reform. He has readjusted our electoral machinery to the growth of a new generation. That which remains to be done is to readjust our relations abroad to the altered circumstances of the new time. Mr. GLADSTONE has been busy about other matters ; he has not yet fully appreciated the urgency of this. But it is much the most urgent of all the problems awaiting settlement. Life and death hang upon its solution, and the maintenance or the disruption of our empire. The physical world has shrunk like a plastic ball under the grasp of the forces of steam and electricity, and at the same time there has been a great overflow of the European nations into other continents. A new England has risen up beyond the sea with which partnership in power and in responsibility is possible, but not upon the present footing of subordination. Our colonies are the disenfranchised of the empire ; they await the invitation to take their appointed place within the pale of those communities whose representatives decide the supreme question of peace and war. Our naval supremacy is almost gone, our colonial possessions are being encroached upon, the increasing armaments of jealous rivals challenge our right to breathe. Immediately before us stands the Egyptian Sphinx, ready to devour those who will not rede her riddle aright. The time has come for Mr. GLADSTONE himself to address his unequalled talents to the solution of these grave and pressing problems of Imperial policy. He can no longer permit them to be fumbled over by incompetent and irresponsible subalterns. He has supreme power. On him rests supreme responsibility. Let him face it manfully in this new year, and undertake, as the crowning task of his great career, the placing of England's relations abroad on a sound and satisfactory footing. Otherwise there is but too much reason to fear that the glorious escutcheon will be sorely tarnished, and

a long roll of noble deeds done for. England at home will be closed with a melancholy confession that the author of so many domestic reforms neglected England's interests abroad, and left his country defenceless against her foes.

SPEAKING of the absurdities of those who attempt to lay the blame of political embarrassments with regard to England's foreign relations, on foreign shoulders the writer says :

It helps us to hide from ourselves a little longer what it is of vital consequence to have promptly and generally recognized—the antiquated imbecility of our present attitude in the society of nations. That owing to the shrinking of the world the dear old days of dawdle are over, and we must be on the *qui vive* for our interests all round the globe ; that we can no longer go our own way without regard to foreign jealousies or alliances ; that the attempt to run away from responsibilities only ends in doubling them ; above all, that we must make greater sacrifices for our security, and bring up our neglected armaments into some proportion to the duties which they have to discharge—these are the stern facts we have to face, and the neglect of which would have brought us to grief sooner or later, BISMARCK or no BISMARCK. It would be a calamity indeed if, instead of facing these facts even at the eleventh hour, and so taking the first step to regain our position, we should be led astray, like children, by these specious fairy tales of the Good Mr. GLADSTONE and the Wicked Giant BISMARCK who wanted to eat him up.

All we can say is, the sentiments are capital. But—*festina lente*. Progress is the development of order.

NOTICES of books during the week :

1. Proposals for practical Reform, and a first Social Reform Budget, by Mr. W. Palmer of Allahabad. The book is amusing if not instructive. There are six chapters in the book. 1. Pensions for the aged ; 2. National Savings and their results ; 3. Provisions for the sick and disabled ; 4. Medical and Surgical aid free ; 5. Extinction of Pauperism and mendicancy by means of national investments ; 6. Summary, and replies to objections. The writer is of opinion that the unequal division of the wealth of the country and of the daily products of industry between capital and labour could be done away with and compensation secured to every man by levying a war rate of income tax, as did France though for a different purpose in 1873, and also by a moderate increase of the taxes on inheritance. The author has made ample quotations from the works of such authors as Carlyle and Greg to make his position unassailable. Apart from its merits, the book is well got up and worth the perusal of all those who range under the banner of socialism.
2. Primer Catechism of Sanitation by L. A. Stapley of the British Burma Education Department is a nice little book containing questions and answers on the most elementary principles of sanitation. The catechism will suit very well the capacities of the small boys for whom it is intended.
3. Holwell's Indian Tracts, Part IV edited by Babu Lal Gopal Goswami. This part contains an account of the horrors of the Black-Hole. These tracts are an interesting reading as containing a trustworthy account of the period and they should therefore find a ready sale.
4. The Reformer, a Fortnightly Journal, has lately come into existence. The paper is priced at 1 pice, the cheapest newspaper in English in India. We welcome its appearance and wish it long life and success.
5. Krishi Tattva by Babu Nitya Gopal Chatterji contains some useful articles of a practical nature, such as improvement of the plough, the cultivation of the rice &c. &c. The articles will repay perusal.
6. Report on the Revenue Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1883-84. The Report shows that the year was an unfortunate one for land revenue, the total collections having fallen short of last year by Rs. 1,19,577 and that owing to the chequered character of the seasons, the cultivated area under the kharif crops was about a million-and-a-half of acres less than that of the previous year and there was an increase of 630,000 acres in the cultivation of the rabi. The supply from the Irrigation canals did not come up to the expectations both of the Government and the people. The health of the country during the year was good.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-colored

Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—4th February 1885.

GENERAL.—Baboo Omesh Chunder Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmahal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month with effect from the 7th February 1885.

Mr W F Meres, District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, is allowed an extension of furlough for one day.

Mr C M W Brett, C. S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

Baboo Mohendra Nath Mookerjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Govindpore, Manbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act XXVI of 1871, in that sub-division.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Netrokona, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for six months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mou'vie Fuz'ul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Mymensingh, and is appointed to have charge of the Netrokona sub-division (of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gopal Chunder Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Mr J S Davidson, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhadruck, Balasore, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr J C Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri, is transferred to Balasore, and is appointed to have charge of the Bhadruck sub-division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J S Davidson, or until further orders.

In Modification of the order of the 19th October last, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 29th idem, the services of Mr. H H Risley, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue and General Departments, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for special duty with effect from the date, on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Under-Secretary.

Babu Hemola Charan Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, on leave, is transferred to Patna, and is posted to the Sadar Station of that district.

Bagola Prasanna Mozumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 26th December 1884.

Mr H J H Fasson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 23rd January 1885.

Babu Dhanesh Chunder Roy, First Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, is allowed leave for thirty days with effect from the 10th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mou'vie Mobaruck Ali, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saran, is allowed leave for one month and nine days, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 16th December last.

The order of the 4th November 1884, granting Babu Soorjes Coomarr Agasti, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, leave for one month and ten days, is cancelled.

Babu Upender Chunder Mookerjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Collector.

Mr T D Beighton, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Patna, is allowed furlough for seven months with effect from 3rd April 1885.

The Moonsif of Chatra, in the district of Hazaribagh, is vested with the power to try cases under Act I of 1878 (the Opium Act.)

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

The Hastadeb Zemindary in the Sub-District of Satkhira either as a whole or in portions to suit purchasers.

For particulars apply to

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co. Calcutta,
or DAVID FOGGO, Manager, Satkhira.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Only 500 copies of Mr. Holwell's Narrative of the Black-Hole and Graphic description of its massacre, Price 4 As. Post free. Apply to K. Lahiri Esq., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.—Lal Gopal Goswami, 31, Pataldanga Street, Calcutta.

MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Twenty-first Annual Conversazione of the above Society will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 20th February 1885, at 9 P. M.

ABDOOL LUTEEF,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Annual College Reunion will be held on Sunday the 15th February 1885 (3 to 7 P.M.) in the garden of Babu Doorga Churn Law at Chitpore.

S. C. Law,
Secretary, College Reunion Committee.

NOTICE.

As Cholera is prevalent in the Tanjore District generally and especially in the Town of Kumbakonam and the adjoining villages, the public are hereby warned of the risk they will run by going to that place during the approaching Mahamagham festival which commences on the 19th of February 1885 and closes by the 3rd of the following month.

J. B. PENNINGTON,
Collector District Magistrate & President.
Vallam, 16th January 1885.

WANTED.

An overseer for the Purneah Municipality on a salary of Rs. 100 per month, rising to Rs. 125, by annual increments of Rs. 5, and Horse allowance Rs. 15 monthly. Applicants must be passed overseers of the D. P. W. and must have some practical experience. Applications will be received up to the 15th of February next by the undersigned.

PURNEAH,
Municipal Office,
The 14th Jany. 1885 } Vice-Chairman.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

- Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
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738 PROPOSALS for..... Rs. 29,23,250

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Premium	RS. AS. P. 21 5 4	RS. AS. P. 24 8 8	RS. AS. P. 28 10 0	RS. AS. P. 33 14 8

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 9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
 10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
 11. Entire Direction in India.
 12. The Most Economical Management
 13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
 14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
 15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
 16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assured.
 17. No Restriction on Travel.
 18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
 19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
 20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.
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Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

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GRIMAULT & CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

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DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION. Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME. This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY. WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches) and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimaults Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or bowels.

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WANTED for the Santhal Pergunnahs District Road Works a Surveyor on Rs. 45 a month, and Rs. 15 as Horse Allowance for 4 months. None need apply who has not passed the sub-overseers' examination. Applications will be received by the undersigned till the 20th proximo.

Dumkah, } APURVA KRISHNA MITTER,
29th January 1885. } District Engineer,
Santhal Pergunnahs District.

HART'S

ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

Veterinary Infirmary and Commission Stables,

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R. S. HART BROS.,

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Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd., and Consulting Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

WANTED a draftsman and clerk in the District Engineer's Office at Berhampore, Moorshedabad District, on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem. None need apply who cannot trace and draw plans of bridges and culverts neatly, and copy and register letters well. All applications with copies of testimonials will be received in office on or before the 15th of February 1885.

SURYAKUMAR PUNDIT,

District Engineer.

Berhampore, the 27th January 1885.

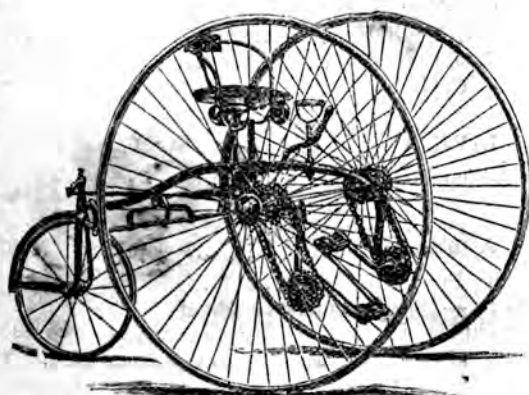
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Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-
General of India, G.M.S.I. &c.,
The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of North-
brook, the late Earl of Mayo.

HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF
BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GO-
VERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM,
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The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, keeping for years in all climates, being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

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The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhibited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

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Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

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The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and out-offices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurda annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

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Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

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A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The oldest and the youngest can take them with safety!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

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Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs. 25 0 0
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Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
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NOTICE.

Wanted an Overseer for the Sylhet Municipality on a Salary of Rs. 50 with a horse allowance of Rs. 15 a month. None need apply who has no knowledge of Engineering, Surveying and Levelling &c. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to undersigned on or before the 15th February 1885.

DULAL CHANDRA DEB,
Vice-Chairman.

Dated Sylhet, the 17th January 1885.

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WARRANTED to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER and NO MORE PAINS !!! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & Co.,

49, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa. "Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT. IT HAS BEEN OF GREAT USE TO MY FAMILY, SAVED ME."

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MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

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